

§ 552.4 Babysitting services.

As used in section 13(a)(15) of the Act, the term *babysitting services* shall mean the custodial care and protection, during any part of the 24-hour day, of infants or children in or about the private home in which the infants or young children reside. The term “babysitting services” does not include services relating to the care and protection of infants or children which are performed by trained personnel, such as registered, vocational, or practical nurses. While such trained personnel do not qualify as babysitters, this fact does not remove them from the category of a covered domestic service employee when employed in or about a private household.

§ 552.5 Casual basis.

As used in section 13(a)(15) of the Act, the term *casual basis*, when applied to babysitting services, shall mean employment which is irregular or intermittent, and which is not performed by an individual whose vocation is babysitting. Casual babysitting services may include the performance of some household work not related to caring for the children: *Provided, however*, That such work is incidental, *i.e.*, does not exceed 20 percent of the total hours worked on the particular babysitting assignment.

§ 552.6 Companionship services for the aged or infirm.

As used in section 13(a)(15) of the Act, the term *companionship services* shall mean those services which provide fellowship, care, and protection for a person who, because of advanced age or physical or mental infirmity, cannot care for his or her own needs. Such services may include household work related to the care of the aged or infirm person such as meal preparation, bed making, washing of clothes, and other similar services. They may also include the performance of general household work: *Provided, however*, That such work is incidental, *i.e.*, does not exceed 20 percent of the total weekly hours worked. The term “companionship services” does not include services relating to the care and protection of the aged or infirm which require and are performed by trained personnel,

such as a registered or practical nurse. While such trained personnel do not qualify as companions, this fact does not remove them from the category of covered domestic service employees when employed in or about a private household.

§ 552.7 Petition for amendment of regulations.

Any person wishing a revision of any of the terms of the foregoing regulations may submit in writing to the Administrator a petition setting forth the changes desired, the reasons for proposing the specified changes, and his or her interest in the matter. No particular form of petition is required. If, upon inspection of the petition, the Administrator believes that reasonable cause for amendment of the regulations is set forth, the Administrator will either schedule a hearing with due notice to interested parties, or will make other provision for affording interested parties an opportunity to present their views, either in support of or in opposition to the proposed changes.

Subpart B—Interpretations**§ 552.99 Basis for coverage of domestic service employees.**

Congress in section 2(a) of the Act specifically found that the employment of persons in domestic service in households affects commerce. In the legislative history it was pointed out that employees in domestic service employment handle goods such as soaps, mops, detergents, and vacuum cleaners that have moved in or were produced for interstate commerce and also that they free members of the household to themselves to engage in activities in interstate commerce (S. Rep. 93-690, pp. 21-22). The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare “took note of the expanded use of the interstate commerce clause by the Supreme Court in numerous recent cases (particularly *Katzenbach v. McClung*, 379 U.S. 294 (1964)),” and concluded “that coverage of domestic employees is a vital step in the direction of ensuring that all workers affecting interstate commerce are protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act” (S. Rep. 93-690, pp. 21-22).